

BROUGHT TODAY

Dr. Maharneke is Suspended by Warden Wright After an Awful Ordeal,

PAINFUL IN ITS PUBLICITY.

Another Shut-Out Fails, and the Investigation Proceeds in Fairness.

THREE DRAMATIC STORIES

With McPhillamy, Miller and Mrs. Mair the Witnesses Pre-Eminent in Disclosures.

BRIBERY THE MILDEST CHARGE,

For Miller Tells of Men He Believes Were Killed by the Prison Punishment and Baths.

EVIDENCE WITH NO RECENT PARALLEL.

The prison investigation has reached a crisis. Dr. Maharneke is suspended. The dramatic inquiry lasted from 3 p. m. yesterday until after midnight. McPhillamy, Miller, Mrs. Mair and others gave startling testimony in some respects. The inspectors at first sought to shut out several most essential visitors, but reconsidered. The case goes on to-morrow. Upon its issue depends Maharneke's restoration to position or dismissal and prosecution.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was a gathering in the large room in the hospital building of the Western Penitentiary. It showed at once that some business of great import was to be transacted. The sequel showed this surmise to be correct, and it showed much more, for it brought out some most amazing testimony from convict or from freeman in regard to the charges brought against Dr. Maharneke by convict, McPhillamy, in regard to cruelty, bribery and general corruption.

The Board of Inspectors was gathered about a large table, and directly facing them was the unflinching convict prosecutor. Then the sweet-faced ladies of the Visiting Board, and their lawyers employed, and the scribbling reporters went to make a most remarkable picture, and one not to be easily forgotten.

There were dramatic situations also that might well be written up for the stage, they were so absolutely thrilling. Not the least of these was the remarkable story of J. W. Miller, an ex-convict reformed, and to cap it all, the quiet announcement, at the close, that Warden Wright had suspended Maharneke, formed a climax that could not have been worked up even by a master hand, it was so unexpected, yet, after all, so natural.

The Warden to Exclude. Besides Warden Wright, there was a full board present, composed of Gov. A. J. Kelly, President; James E. Reed, Secretary; John S. Slagle, James McCutcheon and W. L. Trimble. Also the auxiliary to the State Board of Charities, Mrs. Catherine Oudry and Mrs. E. D. Cair, Mrs. F. L. Swift and Mrs. E. Holden. There were present also representatives of the daily papers, and the secret-faceted lady, by order of Warden Wright and President Kelly.

President George A. Kelly advanced to the Hon. B. C. Christy, who was present as an attorney, and said: "Mr. Christy, you are requested to leave the room. There are other who wish to come in, and we will not allow them."

Mr. Christy—I am counsel for Mrs. Mair, but I will go. Mr. Turner, you also will be obliged to leave. Rev. J. B. Turner (to reporters)—Gentlemen, you see they shut the rest of us out. Mr. Turner is a non-in-law of Mrs. Mair, and Mr. Christy was especially requested by the sweet-faced lady to be present as her attorney.

After some discussion it was agreed that the Messrs. Christy and Turner be allowed to remain. Mr. Slagle became involved in quite a discussion with the ladies at this point as to whether George L. Reid should be admitted to the hearing.

Mr. Slagle—He is not a representative of any newspaper. Mrs. F. L. Swift—It seems to me that he should be admitted, as in my mind, he is the only gentleman who is able in any way to represent the prosecutor in this case (McPhillamy), and he should be represented here.

Had to Admit Him. The discussion ceased and Mr. Slagle began to confer with the rest of the board, and, as a result, Warden Wright left the building and soon re-entered with Mr. Reid, who quietly took a seat beside Mrs. Mair, and Mrs. Swift said he had demanded his presence.

Indeed, Mr. Reid had himself made such a demand, and with a good showing, as the following letter will clearly show:

PITTSBURG, February 5, 1889. To Board of Inspectors of Western Penitentiary: Gentlemen—Reflecting that it is virtually impossible for James McPhillamy, a prisoner who is closely watched, to prove his general charges of cruelty and corruption against Dr. B. B. Maharneke, because denied all means of obtaining outside testimony, I hereby ask, as a citizen, the right to prosecute the charges made by McPhillamy, or otherwise to act as a prosecutor in the case. I assert I can produce ample sworn testimony of free men to sustain the said charges. These men I have within easy reach, and can produce at a moment's notice.

You have asked for testimony against Dr. Maharneke, yet you have not asked witnesses, whose names I give you at this meeting, to attend at this meeting—two hours before the

time for the resumption of this investigation. I have understood, from newspaper interviews with some of you, particularly Mr. George A. Kelly, that you want evidence from the people to testify to, and to draw out all this knowledge about the hands of the doctor. I have not been sent for, but am here, to substantiate these charges, if you want them substantiated. Very respectfully, GEORGE L. REID.

A sensation was created here by the entrance of a large, broad-shouldered, handsome man, with long, flowing mustache and some brown eyes. It was James McPhillamy, and he wore the queer stripe of the convict. He sat down, and unflinchingly faced the full board sitting just opposite across the table.

Maharneke Entered. Then another gentleman came briskly in and sat back of the board. It was the "Little Dutch Doctor."

Mr. Kelly—The board has convened to-day to continue the investigation against Dr. Maharneke. While the board considers itself proper to continue the investigation, owing to the wide publicity that has been given to the charges, we have deviated from our rule and allowed reporters to be present. The board has been anxious to forget all in this matter, and no one will deny that who knows any member of the board. We also have present Mr. James B. Scott and Mr. Sawyer, members of the State Board of Charities.

Mr. Scott—Mr. Chairman, would you please order the charges read?

Mr. Wright then read the demand from Maharneke, but Mr. Scott objected. "Mr. Chairman," said he, "I want to hear the charges read."

Mr. Slagle—As I understand the case—Mr. Scott—What are the charges, and by whom made?

McPhillamy—Mr. Reid has thought it proper to proceed with an informal investigation. Mr. Scott—Are we to proceed in a loose way? What are we for, and what are the charges? (He emphasized his words by tapping the table.)

Mr. Kelly—We propose to go on as we started. Mr. Scott—I am here to find whether and why this man is guilty or innocent. McPhillamy is here as a witness. I am not a charge, you must wait until someone makes the charges definite. If nothing definite, let this court adjourn until to-morrow. I am ready and willing to proceed; but I don't want to listen to glittering generalities.

Mr. Kelly—I have been custom heretofore to listen to charges without reference to any legal form. The charges are those of bribery and of other matters.

Mr. Kelly—I don't suppose we can wait for any formal charges. Mr. McPhillamy, have you read the testimony given in a former investigation in the Sunday issue of THE DISPATCH?

McPhillamy—No, sir. Warden Wright then read the charges, as they had been translated into English, and that Maharneke had asked him for \$25; that he gave it to him, and how he fumbled with a dictionary until to-morrow. I am ready and willing to proceed; but I don't want to listen to glittering generalities.

A Natural Contrast. During the reading Maharneke sat uneasily in his chair, and smiled bitterly when some telling points were reached. McPhillamy, on the contrary, nodded his head at these very points, or murmured his approval, especially where he had given Maharneke \$200 or other money, and all this time McPhillamy never moved a muscle of his impenetrable, calm face, in direct contrast to the contorted features of the doctor.

Mr. Scott—As I understand, McPhillamy makes three charges against Maharneke: Aiding prisoners to escape, general cruelty to the prisoners, and extorting money.

Mr. Kelly—The doctor will show that he was a witness. I am not a charge, you must wait until someone makes the charges definite. If nothing definite, let this court adjourn until to-morrow. I am ready and willing to proceed; but I don't want to listen to glittering generalities.

Mr. Kelly—The doctor will show that he was a witness. I am not a charge, you must wait until someone makes the charges definite. If nothing definite, let this court adjourn until to-morrow. I am ready and willing to proceed; but I don't want to listen to glittering generalities.

Mr. Kelly—The doctor will show that he was a witness. I am not a charge, you must wait until someone makes the charges definite. If nothing definite, let this court adjourn until to-morrow. I am ready and willing to proceed; but I don't want to listen to glittering generalities.

Mr. Kelly—The doctor will show that he was a witness. I am not a charge, you must wait until someone makes the charges definite. If nothing definite, let this court adjourn until to-morrow. I am ready and willing to proceed; but I don't want to listen to glittering generalities.

Mr. Kelly—The doctor will show that he was a witness. I am not a charge, you must wait until someone makes the charges definite. If nothing definite, let this court adjourn until to-morrow. I am ready and willing to proceed; but I don't want to listen to glittering generalities.

Mr. Kelly—The doctor will show that he was a witness. I am not a charge, you must wait until someone makes the charges definite. If nothing definite, let this court adjourn until to-morrow. I am ready and willing to proceed; but I don't want to listen to glittering generalities.

Mr. Kelly—The doctor will show that he was a witness. I am not a charge, you must wait until someone makes the charges definite. If nothing definite, let this court adjourn until to-morrow. I am ready and willing to proceed; but I don't want to listen to glittering generalities.

Mr. Kelly—The doctor will show that he was a witness. I am not a charge, you must wait until someone makes the charges definite. If nothing definite, let this court adjourn until to-morrow. I am ready and willing to proceed; but I don't want to listen to glittering generalities.

Mr. Kelly—The doctor will show that he was a witness. I am not a charge, you must wait until someone makes the charges definite. If nothing definite, let this court adjourn until to-morrow. I am ready and willing to proceed; but I don't want to listen to glittering generalities.

Mr. Kelly—The doctor will show that he was a witness. I am not a charge, you must wait until someone makes the charges definite. If nothing definite, let this court adjourn until to-morrow. I am ready and willing to proceed; but I don't want to listen to glittering generalities.

Mr. Kelly—The doctor will show that he was a witness. I am not a charge, you must wait until someone makes the charges definite. If nothing definite, let this court adjourn until to-morrow. I am ready and willing to proceed; but I don't want to listen to glittering generalities.

Mr. Kelly—The doctor will show that he was a witness. I am not a charge, you must wait until someone makes the charges definite. If nothing definite, let this court adjourn until to-morrow. I am ready and willing to proceed; but I don't want to listen to glittering generalities.

Mr. Kelly—The doctor will show that he was a witness. I am not a charge, you must wait until someone makes the charges definite. If nothing definite, let this court adjourn until to-morrow. I am ready and willing to proceed; but I don't want to listen to glittering generalities.

Mr. Kelly—The doctor will show that he was a witness. I am not a charge, you must wait until someone makes the charges definite. If nothing definite, let this court adjourn until to-morrow. I am ready and willing to proceed; but I don't want to listen to glittering generalities.

Miners' Big Fight.

QUEEN OF OUTLAWS. Romantic Career of Belle Starr, the Border Bandit's Sovereign.

A TERROR TO THE OFFICERS. Dashing Mustang Rider, Crack Shot, Fearless and Revengful.

SHE ALWAYS ATTRACTED ATTENTION. Three Times Married to Outlaw Chiefs, She Died as She Had Lived.

A criminal romance of interest had "The End" written on it at the death of Belle Starr, the leader of the border outlaws. Love of wild life and adventure swayed this pretty, graceful female from a career of peaceful homelike womanhood, and she became as dashing a bandit as any of the three famous men whom she called husband during her life. A crack shot with the rifle and a daring horsewoman, she held her own with the members of the Jesse James and Younger boys bands.

ESPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. KAUFMAN, IND. T., February 5.—Belle Starr, the leader of the border outlaws, was killed here last Wednesday. The particulars of her death are not known, but it is supposed that she was shot by deputy marshals, while resisting arrest, or that one of her ruffianly companions cut her down during a drunken orgie.

Belle Starr was the most remarkable woman who ever figured in the history of border outlaws in this country. A dashing Captain of Quantrell's outlaws, and associated all her life with bandits, she became a governing power on the border that made her a terror to officers. She was naturally pretty and graceful, and in her womanhood she became a dashing mustang rider and a crack shot with the rifle or revolver.

For the past 12 years Belle Starr has lived at Younger's Bend, near this place. The house was all this time the headquarters of the most desperate criminals. Jesse James spent six weeks there while officers were on his trail. Belle looking after the needs of the outlaws, Belle Starr often took part in many of the famous raids in which the James and Younger boys were named.

CHARGED WITH HORSE STEALING. About two years ago Belle was in Fort Smith, Ark., to answer to indictments charging her with stealing the notorious John Middleton's mare, after he was drowned in the Prater river, and robbing old man Farrel and his wife. Belle was charged that she was disguised in male attire when she committed this robbery. Belle had her horse stolen from a ranch in the northern border of the Choctaw Nation. It was charged that she was disguised in male attire when she committed this robbery.

Belle always dressed daintily, and wherever she went her dashing appearance in her broad-brimmed white hat such as is worn by cowboys, and feathers, revolvers and Mexican giegawa were never left behind when she went on her expeditions. Belle was a dashing rider, and a crack shot with the rifle or revolver.

WINDOM AND RUSK SLATED. They are Thought to be Reasonably Sure of Their Respective Places. INDIANAPOLIS, February 5.—So far as can be learned here, Windom, for the Treasury, seems to be a fixed fact. That he has, or will be, tendered the place is the opinion of the majority of the cabinet. Charles F. Steel, Grand Secretary of the Good Templars, and Clarence J. Redding, Secretary of the Prohibition Executive Committee, were chosen secretaries.

A. H. Leslie, of Pittsburg, suggested the appointment of a committee to adopt a plan of campaign, to be submitted to the Conference for its consideration. This suggestion was followed by the introduction by Acting Chairman Stevens of a resolution which was adopted, giving it as the sense of the Conference that there should be a complete union of all persons, associations and unions favorable to the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, and the selection of a secretary or other possible conflicting interests.

JUDGE BLACK'S VIEWS STATED. Luther S. Kauffman, who represented Judge Black, President of the State Temperance Union, stated that the prohibitionist was unable to be present on account of ill health, and suggested that the Executive Committee of the Union should be authorized to select a representative to attend the meeting of a convention to further the interests of the prohibition cause.

Senator Miller in Washington, and Platt New Expected Also. ESPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, February 5.—The presence of ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, in the city, and the rumored arrangement for the introduction of the bill of Thomas C. Platt and John C. New have set the cabinet makers all agog again, and there is no end to the stories that are being sent out to the public, all of them manufactured by the press.

SEPARATED BY STRATAGEM. Less than six months after the marriage Younger became mixed up in a gun fight which ended in four men losing their lives, and he had to run away to Missouri, leaving his wife behind in Texas. She prepared to follow him, but her father sent her a messenger to tell her that her mother was dangerously ill.

COLE YOUNGER BOUGHT A FARM IN MISSOURI. Cole Younger bought a farm in Missouri, and he and his wife lived there for some time. He was a dashing rider, and a crack shot with the rifle or revolver. He was a dashing rider, and a crack shot with the rifle or revolver.

WOMAN SUPRAGISTS AT WORK. Their Advocates in the Senate Allowing No Grace to Grow Under Their Feet. ESPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, February 5.—There are 27 United States Senators who are in favor of woman's suffrage. Senator Hoar is at present busily engaged in circulating a pamphlet in the interest of the Constitutional prohibition, and the Committee on Territories that the women be represented in the convention that will be called in Washington Territory to pass upon the Statehood Constitution. Women are not allowed to vote in Washington Territory, but they are now desirous of taking part in the movement for converting the Territory into a State.

PLAYING POKER IN PRISON. Baker, the Condemned Murderer, Lost His Money and is Kicking. ESPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WHEELING, February 5.—To-day Van B. Baker, the man convicted of the murder of his wife and mother-in-law in Hancock county and in jail here for safe keeping, sent for an officer and wanted Rich Forsythe, called either by name or by number, and he refused to make the arrest. Baker said he would kill Forsythe if the money was not returned by this evening.

AMERICAN NEWS FROM EUROPE. LONDON, February 6.—The Berlin correspondent of the Chronicle says he understands that the United States Government has consented that the Samoan conference be continued in Berlin.

THE RIPPER MOVES. Whitechapel's Murderer Believed to be in Central America—Six Mutilated Bodies of Women Found in Managua in Ten Days.

ESPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, January 24.—Either Jack the Ripper, of Whitechapel, has migrated from London, or the ghastly murderer, or he has found one or more imitators in this part of Central America. The people have been greatly aroused by six of the most atrocious murders ever committed within the limits of this city. The murderer or murderers have vanished as quickly as Jack the Ripper, and have left no traces for identification.

Harmony was decidedly lacking at the conference held by prohibition people at Harrisburg yesterday. One of the party prohibitionists present went so far as to declare that the Constitutional amendment would lose 10,000 votes on account of the stand taken by his friends. A committee was appointed to negotiate with the Constitutional Amendment Association for a joint meeting in order to formulate plans to work together.

ADVANCES MADE FOR WORK TOGETHER. A Full and Complete Understanding Considered Necessary for Success. HARRISBURG, February 5.—There was a decided lack of harmony in the proceedings of the prohibition conference, held in this city to-day, under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Prohibition party of Pennsylvania. The call for the meeting was issued by A. A. Stevens, who is Acting Chairman of the committee because of the indisposition of Chairman Barker, and he was the subject of much criticism for having assumed a responsibility which, it was claimed by several persons in the conference, would militate against the success of the prohibition cause.

Neither side of this great moral question was sanguine as to the result, which would be determined by the mistakes of either the friends of the amendment, or its enemies. Charles F. Steel, Grand Secretary of the Good Templars, and Clarence J. Redding, Secretary of the Prohibition Executive Committee, were chosen secretaries.

A. H. Leslie, of Pittsburg, suggested the appointment of a committee to adopt a plan of campaign, to be submitted to the Conference for its consideration. This suggestion was followed by the introduction by Acting Chairman Stevens of a resolution which was adopted, giving it as the sense of the Conference that there should be a complete union of all persons, associations and unions favorable to the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, and the selection of a secretary or other possible conflicting interests.

MINERS AND OPERATORS MET IN CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS—A Struggle Between the Union and K. of L.—A Reduction Proposed. ESPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. INDIANAPOLIS, February 5.—Forty-five representatives of the National Prohibition Union, an organization which has taken the place of the Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers, together with a number of members of the Miners' District Assembly, No. 135, K. of L. are in session here, endeavoring to adjust various differences between the operators and employees. The representatives of the Knights of Labor are endeavoring to discourage the miners from going into the new organization, but their work here has been unsuccessful for, as there is a decided sentiment in favor of the union, instead of relying on the K. of L., that would be afforded by mixed assemblies of the K. of L.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

SHREWD BUSINESS MEN IN

PROHIBITORY LAWS

Will Not Men Temperate, in the City of Arch-bishop Ryan.

WHERE HIS CHURCH STANDS. Catholics Can Vote as They Please on Constitutional Amendment.

ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION NOT FAVORED. What Archbishop and Cardinal Say—Not a Moral Sin to Drink a Glass of Liquor—Social Customs Working Great Evil—Where Reform is Needed—High License Indorsed—Moral Suasion and Religious Influence the Best Weapons to Use Against Intemperance—The Church Will Not Use Its Influence For or Against Prohibition.

The attitude of the Catholic Church toward the Constitutional amendment is given herewith. Archbishop Ryan, while not in favor of absolute prohibition, says the authorities of the Church will remain passive. Cardinal Gibbons, through his Vicar General, voices the same sentiment. The Church favors temperance in all things, and its rank and file are at liberty to act as their conscience dictates. No official action for or against prohibition will receive the sanction of the highest Church authorities in State and nation. Those who count on active and concerted co-operation of Catholic temperance societies in the coming campaign, and all interested in the issue, will profit by a perusal of the interviews appended.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—The attitude of the Catholic Church on the question of Constitutional amendment has, from the outset, been a matter of uncertainty. Throughout the State there is great curiosity to know its position. Would the Roman clergy declare for prohibition, and assist the Protestant ministers in the war upon a common foe? Would the great Total Abstinence Society, which has its auxiliary branches in every parish of the State, join with all other temperance organizations in the campaign? Would the powerful demonstration regard this as a political or a social movement?

These are questions that have been asked in every county canvassed by THE DISPATCH up to the present time. Everywhere the clergy of all Protestant denominations are the leading campaigners for the amendment. They are counting on the full vote of churchmen as their great hope of winning the measure. Not a few have looked toward the Catholics for aid, independent of the religious divisions between them.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S UTTERANCE. Archbishop P. J. Ryan, the highest authority of the Catholic Church in Pennsylvania, does not encourage any such hopes. The Most Reverend Father leads a very busy life in his magnificent residence, No. 223 North Eighteenth street in this city, and had but very little time to give when I called upon him this morning. All he said, however, in the few minutes was right to the point, and full of significance. I asked the Archbishop if the Catholic Church was in favor of prohibition, and to this, and other questions bearing upon the position of the Church in regard to the proposed Constitutional amendment, the distinguished prelate replied:

The church does not favor absolute prohibition. It never has. It does all in its power in a religious and persuasive way to suppress intemperance, but very little time it spends in the law, or a mortal sin, to exercise the right of taking a drink of liquor. It is temperance that we aim to teach; temperance not only in liquor, but in all things. It is not a matter of less or more, but it lies with every man individually whether he shall abstain from the use of liquor. Laws will not force him to do it.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the temperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well understood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their object, you will find, are as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by reclaiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstinence of society.